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March 23, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S FOUNDED 1870

SUFFRAGISTS AND SENATORS

SIXTEEN CHINESE AND VOTES FOR WOMEN

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Published monthly in London for
The International Woman Suffrage Alliance
Carrie Chapman Catt, President

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue, New York

March 23, 1918

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.

March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

January 10, 1918, yeas 274, nays 136.

Victory!

Present Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

On the calendar. Date for vote not fixed.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

March 23, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Suffragists and Senators

IN every state in the nation there is to-day a great body of people, men as well as women, for whom there has come to be a situation in the United States Senate that epitomizes one of the supreme tests of American democracy.

Within the Senate, on the knees of the gods, rests the question of woman suffrage, the question of whether or not the United States of America is to be a government of, for and by all the people or of, by and for half the people.

To those who watch and work and wait out over the country it grows daily more incomprehensible that there should be a moment's delay in answering such a question, daily more reprehensible that any gods should dare dandle it on their knees in the face of the country's impatience to have it settled and settled affirmatively.

Day by day senator after senator reads into the Congressional record the evidence of that impatience—resolutions from this organization and from that, urging the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Day by day the press of the nation keeps pounding for the passage of that amendment. Week by week petitions for the passage of the Federal Suffrage amendment from this, that and the other state reach the senators from those states.

More than ever before there is cause for national humiliation that there should be within the United States Senate any stumbling blocks in the way of getting this measure before the state Legislatures.

There is not a senator at Washington who does not know that woman suffrage is inevitable, that resistance is futile, that delay is but wretched subterfuge.

There is not one who does not know that the country, the world, has come to woman suffrage, that if this country is to stay in the vanguard of democracy the United States Senate must do its part in pushing on in the wake of Great Britain and our other allies to secure the enfranchisement of women.

How can anyone hold back in this day and hour?

That is what the country is turning over in its mind.

The old questions are all answered.

The old superstition that women are not people is dispelled.

The old reservations and limitations of democracy have gone down before the world's insistence on the right of the governed to take part in the government.

The Lower House of Congress of the United States has vindicated the faith of the country in the reality of its democracy.

Can the United States Senate do less?

Professing the Constitution

ONE of the amiable conceits that from time to time lay hold on the minds of people who think in circles is one that may be called "professing the Constitution of the United States of America."

But if you are coming back to the Constitution as the be-all and end-all of argument you must be consistent. You must not say "I am not for that because it is unconstitutional" of one proposition, and of another that is lifted bodily out of the Constitution, "I am not for that, because even if it is in the Constitution, it has no business to be there."

You must not,—to get down to cases—call the effort to secure suffrage by Federal action "another attack on the Federal Constitution" just because you don't believe in getting suffrage by federal action. The Constitution expressly provides for amending itself in exactly the manner in which the Federal Suffrage Amendment proposes to amend it. The Constitution expressly provides that when the Congress of the United States shall submit a measure to the state Legislatures and when 36 of those Legislatures shall have ratified that measure it shall become part of the Constitution itself.

If you are going to "profess" the Constitution, you must stand by its procedure for amending itself. You can't go against that procedure without going against the Constitution itself.

So when the editor of the Miami *Herald* objects, as he does in a recent issue, "to Florida endeavoring to secure a position by which, through its Legislature, it can force this action on any of the states that might object. It objects to any other state being placed in a position where it can dictate the internal policy of Florida on any matter to which the state has not given its assent." what he is really objecting to is the Constitution which he professes.

When Senator Tillman, admitting that the "women are going to get the vote in time," but attacks the unconstitutionality of the federal route for suffrage, it is the constitutionality of the Constitution that he is attacking.

If one is willing really to stand or fall with the Constitution one must be willing to have the Federal Suffrage Amendment submitted to the state Legislatures in accord with the Constitution.

Advertising Value of Chivalry

A LOUD-MOUTHED editorial from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is copied in a recent number of the *National Herald*, a journal which has a meaning all its own. The quoted editorial is an attack upon suffragists and depends upon such witticisms as "he-woman and she-males" for its effect—a humor obsolete everywhere except in Germany and the "chivalrous" sections of the United States. Such rhetorical phrases as "we do not want red-nosed angels nor billygoat suffragettes" come on to the nostrils of the reader as from behind flapping barroom doors.

The writer takes a libidinous pleasure in sayings like these. He uses them as a contrast to what he calls "supreme womanhood," meaning by woman, of course, a baffled creature subject to his pleasure, who never offends by peering into his interests, political or amatory. He speaks of her in hushed tones as of the dying, and doubtless he knows, as every other American man must, that such womanhood, which shuts its eyes to civic wrongs, is now being carried to its last resting place, its only mourners those whose personal interests will suffer from her departure.

Anti-suffragists like the type of the writer of this editorial and of the stamp of the periodical that quotes it are among such mourners. That is why they speak with the vituperative hatred common to those deprived of a selfish prerogative. The psychology of this editorial attack on suffragists is simple. It follows the sex lines betrayed by the "free woman" and "billygoat suffragist" rhetoric, with a leering suggestiveness, a behind-your-hand innuendo. The kind of mind that thinks in such concepts attacks in just such concepts. By a transference of its own mental pictures it sees suffragists as free lovers, loose livers—any of the things in fact that are passing through its own channel. It is a symptom of the pathology of such obsessions to suspect other minds of being dominated by the same type of mental imagary. There is no doubt but that such acute frenzy of anti-suffrage bitterness is produced by a sex obsession or by a menaced selfish privilege, or by both run in double harness. If there were any doubt, to dispel it you have but to turn one page of the *National Herald* to find this scurrilous attack on womanhood backed by one liquor advertisement after another!

Letting the Vote Do the Work

WOMEN, and men as well, have found themselves much confused by press references to the "principle of proportional representation" and the principle of the "alternative vote" in the recent electoral reform struggle on the floors of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Great Britain defeated the principle of proportional representation, but compromised on the alternative vote as an expedient for getting more work out of the vote. By means of this expedient a voter can indicate not only his first, but his second and his third choice, in the case of three or more candidates for one place. The purpose is to prevent any candidate, in a three-cornered contest, from being elected by a minority of all the votes cast.

The phrase "alternative vote" has been given this definition: "A vote given so as to indicate the voters' preference for candidates in order, and capable of being transferred to a subsequent choice in case no one candidate has a clear majority of the total number of votes given."

Proportional representation, which under the modern Hare system comprehends this same method of alternative voting, undertakes to apportion seats in a representative body, not by districts of people who happen to live together, but by groups of people who consciously think together. It throws the old arrangement of district confines to the winds and elects at large within certain expanded confines.

The American Proportional Representation League institutes the following comparison between the present election system by district majorities and the proposed new system:

"Consider one concrete case. We divide Indiana into thirteen districts for the election of Congressmen, because it seems reasonable and fair to let each of the state's thirteen Congressmen be elected by a thirteenth of the people of the state. And it is reasonable and fair. So far, good. But the thirteenth of the people that is marked off to select each member is the wrong kind of thirteenth. We have made it a thirteenth who live together. It ought to be a thirteenth who think together and will together."

Proportional representation under the Hare system insures representation to the thought of the community rather than to its geographical boundaries, eliminates the need of primaries and the chance for gerrymandering—which means, if you don't happen to know, making a rubber band out of the boundaries of a political district so that they can be stretched or contracted to take in or shut out sections that will vote right, or won't—insures the rule of the majority and lets the minority also get at least partly on the band-wagon through the exercise of its second and third choices. Also it gets a lot more work out of each vote by letting it go on record not only for its owner's first choice, but for his second and third, if his first is proved to have no chance.

Wadsworthian Arithmetic

ACCORDING to Wadsworthian arithmetic the total suffrage gain in 1917, over 1915, in the five boroughs of Greater New York, was 112,602; the total Socialist gain was 110,452. "So that the two are practically synonymous." And anybody who can't see from that synonymity that almost no Republicans, and almost no Democrats, and everyone of the Socialists voted for suffrage is simply no sort of an arithmeticker.

Having an astuteness of our own that compares happily with the anti's when it comes to arithmetic, we have discovered that by applying the Wadsworthian arithmetical process you can prove that there are virtually no Republican men, only Republican

women, in the 21st and the 7th Congressional Districts of New York, for the figures from the Congressional election of March 5th show that in the first of these districts 9,622 Republican votes were cast and 9,372 women voted; in the second of these districts 7,087 Republican votes were polled and 7,095 women voted.

Voila!

"Where Do We Go from Here"

THE HOUSE of Assembly in Cape Town, South Africa, has rejected a motion by a vote of 54 to 39 to incorporate a paragraph in the Electoral Reform bill giving the franchise to women. This was done a few weeks after the House of Lords in Great Britain ended a half-century's fight and gave women the parliamentary suffrage, and almost on the same day that Sir Robert Borden assured the women of Canada that complete enfranchisement should be theirs. Which way is the United States going? Is it to keep up with its ally over the northern border and its ally over the sea? Or is it headed down towards South Africa? The song of the women of the United States, just now, as of the soldiers, is "Where do we go from here?"

He Really Means It

EVEN in a world of war gloom, it is impossible to suppress the hilarity produced by those born entertainers, the anti-suffragists. Now it is Mr. Henry Wise Wood, none other, who has perpetrated a metaphor of such masterly mixture as to take its place by the side of the prize example used by text-book rheoricians: "All along the untrodden paths of the future, we see the footprints of an unknown hand."

Up to the present this melange has been thought to stand supreme. But Mr. Wood has beaten it. Mr. Wood says, with every appearance of meaning it:

"They have kindled a flame which will devour them, the wilful sisterhood who created this Frankenstein of woman suffrage, for they cannot sit upon the lid of Pandora's box of shame that they have made—no, when they stir the caldron the dregs arise and stifle liberty!"

On the Feminist Firing Line

THE Pennsylvania Railway lines since the war have taken on about 100 women who are serving as section hands and track walkers, according to an official of that road. Fifty-four crossings have been placed in charge of women.

AN "academy" for women is to be established in France on the lines of the French Academy, according to a Paris dispatch. It will be limited to ten members, the first list composed entirely of well-known women writers.

An institute of fine arts, composed of women artists, sculptors, decorators and modistes will be attached to the academy, the president of the institute being a dressmaker.

Regrettable

"IT is very regrettable that only 104 Democrats in the House could reconcile it with their duty to follow the President on this great and needed measure of justice and democracy, while 165 Republicans had no difficulty at all in casting their votes for it.

"We declare without hesitation that our own delegation does not represent Louisiana on this issue. The very first test will prove us right.

"Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that a graceful regard for the proprieties of the situation will silence further opposition to a great forward step toward the emancipation of our women on the part of a few misguided suffragists in the South who see federal action with eyes jaundiced by pride in a played-out personal theory."—New Orleans, La., *Item*.

It Is Time

"THE apparent likelihood that the Federal suffrage amendment resolution will soon come to a vote in the Senate, is a good sign. It is time that this resolution, victorious in the House, should come to a test in the Senate, and the result of that test should be, and if the Senate reads the admonitions of the time aright, will be, an affirmative vote which will enroll the Senate with the House for the Federal elective franchise to women.

"To those in the Senate who have still permitted themselves to cling to a position adverse to suffrage, we say, that the only way to retrieve a blunder, is not to make it a second time. Senator Wadsworth puts himself in antagonism to a right, and altogether irresistible tidal wave of public opinion, by holding out against the Federal suffrage amendment. That amendment ought to be, and is bound to be, a part of the Constitution of the United States. The establishment of woman suffrage in the Constitution of the State of New York pointed the way for what the House did, and it now points the way for what the Senate should do."—*Buffalo Times*.

Epochal

"MORE men and more women now have civic rights in English-speaking lands than in all the rest of the world put together. An epoch in human history has apparently begun in which women are to take a highly important part, perhaps not even second to that of man; and it began, as have so many other great modern movements, in the Anglo-Celtic race."—*Rochester Post-Express*.

THE State Women's Prison at Auburn, New York, has an organized working unit of the American Red Cross. As many of the women are expert sewers, some of the more difficult work—such as the making of bathrobes—is being done by this unit.

A. S. B's Page

Are Germans "More Virile?"

SOME astonishing arguments come out of the anti-suffrage camp. In a letter to the Boston *Herald* of March 12, urging the U. S. Senate not to pass the woman suffrage amendment, Mrs. Margaret C. Robinson, the editor of "Anti-Suffrage Notes," credits the Germans with being "more virile" than the men of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Russia and Serbia. All these countries, she tells us, are subjugated or on the point of being subjugated by Germany, because they have adopted woman suffrage! Three of them have not yet adopted woman suffrage (Serbia, Hungary and Sweden). Of those that have adopted it, none has been trampled under foot more ruthlessly than Belgium and Poland, where women do not vote. And how about Rumania and Montenegro and Northern Italy and Northern France? If woman suffrage is the cause of little Finland's inability to cope with big Germany, what was the cause of little Finland's inability to cope with big Russia in the years before Finnish women had a vote? But we will let Mrs. Robinson speak for herself. She says:

"Suffrage is going so fast in Europe that it is hard to keep track of it. Where is it going? Where woman-governed countries in the past have always gone—into the hands of a more virile power—in this case, into Germany's capacious maw. Serbia, long boasted as a suffrage state, went first. Hungary, a late addition to the suffrage map, is already a vassal of Germany, and a vassal she will remain unless the Allies gain a complete victory in this war. Hungary may enfranchise, not only her women, but her babies if it amuses her and them, but no one who knows Germany will suppose that their votes, even if they are allowed to cast them, will be anything but scraps of paper."

Is Hungary any more a vassal of Germany than anti-suffrage Austria is? And how can anyone familiar with history possibly imply that the Hungarians are not a virile race? It is monstrous, but thoroughly characteristic of anti-suffrage reasoning to charge cowardice against all the small nations that have fallen victims to Germany's superior numbers or to their own internal troubles—troubles which can nowhere be traced to women's votes. It might as well be said that the anti-suffrage Turks were able to massacre the Armenians because the Armenian Church had given women a vote in church affairs!

Mrs. Robinson says Russia "adopted woman suffrage, pacifism and socialism at one fell swoop, and is paying the penalty." As for pacifism, the immediate cause of the revolution was the discovery that the anti-suffrage Czar was about to make a separate peace with Germany; and that his grafting officials, bribed by the enemy, had intentionally left the Russian troops without guns or ammunition, and had in every way played into Germany's hands.

The two main causes of Russia's present misfortunes are the compulsory ignorance maintained among the mass of the people by the anti-suffrage Czar, and the criminal advantage taken of their ignorance by agents of the anti-suffrage Kaiser. Woman suffrage had nothing to do with it.

Mrs. Robinson continues:

"Germany is now turning her attention to woman suffrage Denmark, Norway and Sweden, with excellent prospects of success. She can then take the suffragists' map of Europe and with scarcely a correction show it as the map of her conquests!"

The descendants of the Vikings may not prove so much less virile than the Germans as Mrs. Robinson expects. And how about the English, Scotch and Irish? Are they less virile than the Germans? Are they too destined to be wiped out, since Great Britain has adopted woman suffrage? Mrs. Robinson clearly implies it. And how about the Canadians? How about the American soldiers from our Western States? Are they less virile? Does she expect all the New York regiments to run away? And how does she explain the fact that the Australian and New Zealand troops, who have grown up under equal suffrage, have especially distinguished themselves by their bravery?

According to Mrs. Robinson, woman suffrage spells defeat. If so, as woman suffrage now prevails not only in England and Canada, but throughout more than half the territory of the United States, the Allies, of course, must be slated for defeat. Apparently she is quite willing to give aid and comfort to the enemy by such prophecies, for the sake of giving a little aid and comfort to the anti-suffragists—who need comfort just now very much.

A Boomerang Argument

THE German-American Alliance has lately been the subject of considerable discussion and criticism. It is significant that one of its activities has been to fight woman suffrage. The opponents of equal rights are unable to deny this fact; but they claim that there has been a change. In the New York *Times* of March 16, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth says:

"It is true that before America entered the war the German-American Alliance was opposed to woman suffrage, but since then its efforts seem to have been turned in the opposite direction, notoriously in Nebraska."

But the incident that she cites to show this proves just the contrary. In the Nebraska Senate, she says, in April, 1917, after war had been declared, German Senators traded votes with six suffrage Senators, and helped to pass the presidential and municipal woman suffrage bill, to which they were opposed, in exchange for the help of these suffrage Senators in defeating a bill to abolish German in the public schools. But if those German Senators with the coming of the war had ceased to be opposed to woman suffrage, why did they need a "consideration" to make them vote for it? Obviously, if they were anti-American, and believed that woman suffrage in America would help the Kaiser, they would have needed no other inducement to support it.

Whether they had or had not changed their real attitude is not a matter of guess-work, however; for our Eastern anti-suffragists crowed loudly over the fact that, after thus helping to pass the suffrage bill, these German members of the Nebraska Legislature immediately turned around and worked for its repeal—an effort in which our American anti-suffragists were quite willing to work shoulder to shoulder with them.

This affair is the only evidence Mrs. Wadsworth offers that the German-American Alliance in Nebraska or elsewhere has changed its views on suffrage, and presumably it is the only evidence she has.

She says the conduct of the two sets of Senators who traded votes was "equally disgraceful." Since half of them were anti-suffragists, and the other half suffragists, the reproach in that case would be equally divided. It may be noted, however, that Dr. P. P. Claxton, National Commissioner of Education, in a recently published letter says he thinks the war should make no difference as to the teaching of German in the schools. Dr. Claxton may be wrong; but it can hardly be treasonable to take the same view which is taken by our own government's highest educational officer. And then let the antis just think what a loss it would be for the rising generation to be unable to read the voluminous publications of the "German Men's League to Combat the Emancipation of Women!"

Highly Suspicious

IS it a coincidence that the man who gets up all the statistics for the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage bears the name of Eichelberger, and is of German blood?

The president of the antis has lately called attention to the dark and suspicious fact that Mrs. Catt (before the United States entered the war) once crossed the ocean on a steamer named the Kaiser Wilhelm! Nowadays the smallest clue may lead to a German plot. By all means let Mr. Eichelberger be investigated, to see whether he is not a German agent, employed by the Kaiser to try to make the United States look ridiculous by denying democracy at home while waging war for democracy abroad!

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Briefs for Suffrage

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN CITY, Tennessee, will have a lively election this spring, two women having announced their intention to enter the race for election to city offices. The right of municipal suffrage was granted the women by amendment of the city charter.

THE women of Louisville, Kentucky, are preparing not only to take an active part in the school election in the Fall but expect to put a candidate in the field. The point was stressed throughout the meeting where this discussion was made that work in the interest of the school election is patriotic work and that the women who give their time to it are serving their country wisely and well.

THE Federation of Grade Teachers of St. Paul, Minn., endorsed the Federal Suffrage Amendment at their March meeting. The March bulletin of the Federation is a special suffrage number, and sets forth the part women teachers play in training the youth for citizenship and the fitness of women themselves for this same citizenship.

Suffrage at Washington

WOMAN suffrage was again before the Senate last week, brought up by Senator Calder, of New York, in a speech predicting the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment at this session and urging united Republican support for the measure. Senator Smoot took up the question to state that he had positive knowledge that at least three-fourths of the Republican side of the chamber would vote for the amendment, and if the Democrats would but do "well towards two-thirds" of their side, the amendment would pass.

Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, joined the discussion to call attention to the remarkable showing of the women voters in the recent New York congressional elections, when 93 per cent of the registered women went to the polls, as compared with 37 per cent of the registered men. Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, added testimony from Colorado to the effect that the women of that state regularly voted in about the same proportion as the men, and were responsible for improvement in the laws.

"From now on," said Senator Calder, "every woman must be directly affected by a vast majority of the activities of Government. Government in concerning itself with the activity of the individual, in whatever direction, must directly take account of, provide for, and satisfy women. If we are convinced that democracy is sound in principle, if we are determined to protect and extend and perpetuate the system, must we not concede to women the right and must we not ask them to assume the obligation of assisting to direct the course of the state and nation?

"There are those who claim that this is no time to consider the question of woman suffrage; but the question of suffrage at this time is not only right to women, but it is also a question of war-time efficiency for a country struggling in the throes of this great world war."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, and Mrs. Rosalie Loew Whitney, congressional chairman for the city, who were in the gallery during Senator Calder's speech, expressed great satisfaction that their junior Senator had so gallantly espoused the cause of woman suffrage by federal amendment. "After that speech I do not see how any Republican in the House can fail to vote for it," said Miss Hay. "I have made five trips to Washington this winter on account of the amendment," said Mrs. Whitney, "but I believe this one will be the last."

FROM the South comes a renewed demand today for the passage of the Federal Amendment, in the form of petitions to Senators Tillman and Smith from South Carolina, delivered by Mrs. Helen Gardener, vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in behalf of Mrs. Harriet P. Lynch, president of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League. The South Carolina women call attention to the fact that when Senator Tillman recently announced that he proposed to stand for re-election, he enumerated among his public services his connection with Winthrop College, at Rock Hill, of which he is a director. One of the petitions delivered to him and to Senator Smith today was signed by 845 out of the 1,000 students and teachers at that college. Coker, Anderson, and Converse colleges also sent petitions signed by hundreds of the students and faculty.

Senator Simmons and Overman, of North Carolina, have also been presented with a bundle of petitions from the men and women of their state, asking them to vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. These documents have been pouring upon the Senators almost daily for the last few weeks as a result of the active suffrage campaign now being waged in North Carolina under the generalship of Miss Gertrude Weil, of Colorado, state congressional chairman, and her lieutenants.

Among the petitioners in the list delivered today are prominent men and women of Durham and of Boone, North Carolina, and special petitions from the student body of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill; from Trinity College, at Durham, where both the Senators graduated, and from teachers and students of the Appalachian Training School, at Boone.

AT the weekly tea at Suffrage House, 1,626 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, on Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Josephus Daniels, the guest of honor, gave an informal talk. Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado, wife of the Tariff Commissioner, the hostess, was assisted by Mrs. Carl Vrooman, Mrs. Victor Murdock, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Theodore Noyes, Mrs. William C. Gorgas, Mrs. V. Everit Macy and Mrs. Cordelia Powell Odenheimer, of the hostess committee.

At the tea table were Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; Mrs. Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado; Mrs. John F. Shafroth, of Colorado; Mrs. Joseph I. France, of Maryland; Mrs. A. A. Jones, of New Mexico; Mrs. Wm. H. King, of Utah; Mrs. Howard Sutherland, of West Virginia; Mrs. Park Trammell, of Florida; Mrs. James R. Mann, of Illinois; Mrs. George R. Lunn, of New York, and Mrs. George B. Francis, of New York, assisted by Mrs. Louise Fletcher Kemp; Mrs. Kemper Cowing, Miss Ruth Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Miss Adrienne King, of Utah; Miss Virginia Sutherland, of West Virginia; Miss Mabel Dunn, of New York, of the younger Congressional set; also Mrs. L. S. Porter, of New York; Mrs. L. V. Shepherd, Mrs. Middleton Beaman, of New York; Miss Dorothy Potter, of Texas, and Miss Celeste Childs, of Ohio.

In her brief speech Mrs. Daniels declared her belief that suffrage for all the women of the United States is very near, and reminded her hearers that "the wonderful victory for suffrage gained by the New York women has made all of us restless to gain what we feel is rightfully ours also. The growth of suffrage has been like the growth of a sturdy tree—very slow, but always very sure. In the interim of waiting for it, women have made themselves ready, through the respect they have gained from men in all the states of the Union."

A NUMBER of women soldiers have been wounded in recent fighting in Finland, according to press dispatches.

In Memoriam

ON the evening of March 9th at 6:20 o'clock the last call was answered by Mrs. Annie Ellicott Kennedy Bidwell at her beautiful home in the Sacramento Valley, surrounded by the tall and graceful trees that furnish shade and music as the sun streams on their branches and the wind murmurs among their leaves, and where the sweet incense of almond and cherry blossoms pervades the soft spring air. It was a home endeared to her by half a century of human joys and sorrows and by a luxuriant extravagance of nature's gifts, nowhere surpassed.

Mrs. Bidwell was a daughter of Joseph C. G. Kennedy, of Washington, D. C., a man in his day of high social and literary standing, who had been Superintendent of the U. S. Census of 1850 and 1860.

She was also a descendant of Andrew Ellicott, the American astronomer and engineer, who surveyed and laid out the National Capital and the boundary between the U. S. and Spanish possessions in Florida.

In 1868 she was married to Gen. John Bidwell, who was the owner of a ranch of twenty-five thousand acres at Chico, California, and within whose boundaries was an Indian village.

Immediately upon her arrival Mrs. Bidwell began to feel an interest in the Indians and their evolution that soon ripened into a fascination. She developed plans for their elevation and education along both religious and industrial lines. She established an industrial school, through which they were taught to cut and make their own garments and to read and sing, and a chapel was erected for their religious meetings, at which it was Mrs. Bidwell's habit to preach each Sunday and superintend their Sunday school.

One of her bequests insures to each of the Indian families the title to the tract or lot of land upon which it resides.

In addition to her interest in the Indians, Mrs. Bidwell was fired with an unquenchable zeal for the cause of prohibition and of woman suffrage. In conjunction with her husband she distributed literature, called meetings, summoned and paid speakers, campaigned the county and state for years with ever-increasing energy and zeal.

GENERAL BIDWELL was the Prohibition candidate for President in 1892 and died in 1900. His death only added to the fervor of Mrs. Bidwell's zeal in bringing about the success of the causes for which her husband had so long and so faithfully devoted his time and means. Night and day her thoughts were absorbed in these, to her, Holy Crusades, and her financial contributions in aid thereof were counted by the tens of thousands.

Her civic pride and love for the home town which was laid out and fathered by Gen. Bidwell, led her to plan for its uplift and progress along various lines. By deed of gift she enlarged the already spacious grounds of the State Normal School. She gave to the city of Chico a beautiful park ten miles in length along both banks of a perennial mountain stream, clothed with superb forests of oak, alder and sycamore and culminating in the scenic beauties of rolling foot-hills and deep rocky canyons, through which the sparkling

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"The Terror by Night"

THIS is the spectre all working women see —the spectre of want and sickness, old age, bowed and helpless. These toiling women skirt the abyss of poverty so close that there is never any real margin between them and ghastly want. That is why they clutch at such shreds of protection as the law has made for them, minimum wage laws, health insurance, protection of hours of labor.

This is why women toilers have looked with longing towards woman suffrage states where women count. New York is now such a state and when its representative women moved on Albany March 19, it was as sovereign citizens with ballots behind them.

Chief among the bills they are determined to kill is Bill 115 proposed by Senator Elon R. Brown, which seeks to overthrow for the duration of the war all the laws for the protection of women and children which years of effort have built up. This bill runs counter to the expressed wishes of the President of the United States. It is out of accord with General Crozier's Ordnance provisions.

It is in direct opposition to the recent statements of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense which is on record as opposing all efforts to lower labor standards for women and children. It is contrary to the action taken by the National American Woman Suffrage Association in its offers of war service to the United States Government.

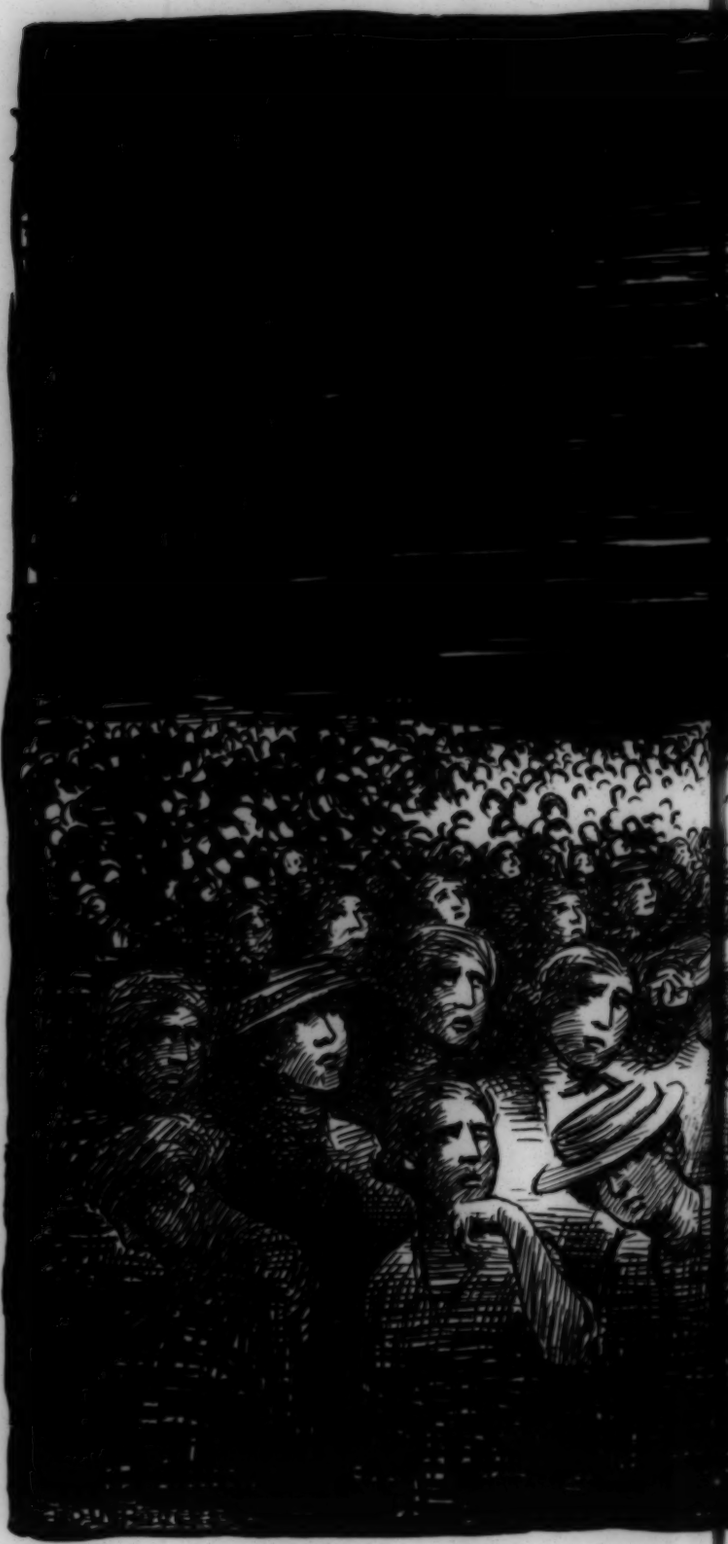
Is the war which is requiring so much of women to fasten this terror upon them?

Is the future to hold, for woman, abrogation of the labor laws—and this?

Her future is the country's future.

Imperil the motherhood, actual and potential of America, and you imperil America.

All womanhood, valiant, intrepid and now, in New York state, empowered with the citizen's weapon of the ballot, is forever committed to fight this spectre which is assailing its working members. Legislators have not always seen that an opposing womanhood is a force to be reckoned with. But Albany legislators saw something new last Tuesday. They saw the advance guard of a host united under the watchword of Verdun. And they know that in woman voting states like New York such legislation as Brown Bill 115 "shall not pass."



Her Future—with the Labor Laws Abrogated

Behind Canteen Counters in France

A Message from a Star

AN intimate picture of canteen life is sketched in the letters received from Miss Elizabeth G. Bissell, now serving under the Red Cross in France. Miss Bissell was formerly corresponding secretary of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association and is one of the sixteen stars in the national suffrage flag.

"On January 1st, New Year's day, we left Paris at noon and came down to Chantilly, our next step towards the canteen, which is a short ride from here on the steam cars," writes Miss Bissell. "We go down on an early morning train every day and return at eight o'clock in the evening. At first sight the canteen looked from the outside like a lumber camp, or a new town in the Klondike. As soon as we arrived at our post of duty we put on our veils and went to work. I was set to cleaning la boucherie with disinfectant, soft soap, cold water, brush and cloth. With my sleeves rolled up and my veil spattered with water I was in the midst of removing sanguinary stains when in walked General Petain with an array of officers behind him, and behind them all the Directrice, who was trying to impress upon them that it was supposed to be very clean.

"WHEN I had finished la boucherie the Directrice called me into the kitchen and gave me my next orders. I was to stand at the long table facing the stoves, along which the trays are moved from one end to the other, being furnished in the process with a piece of bread, a fork, plate of potatoes, meat with carrots and a bowl of bouillon. The last person turns with the tray complete in her hands and gives it to the poilu who is waiting for it on the other side of the counter behind us. I was kept so busy passing trays and lifting bowls from the shelf under the table to the top, as they gave them out for the bouillon, that I could not turn around without risking a catastrophe. But at last I was able to assist in passing the trays, and I had my first introduction to the poilu.

"HOW CAN WE REFUSE THE VOTE TO WOMEN OF THIS COUNTRY IN VIEW OF THEIR SACRIFICES AND THEIR INTELLIGENT SUPPORT OF OUR ARMY AND NAVY."
—ORSON LOWELL.

"ONE by one they pass behind the counter in their capotes and jaunty berets, with their knapsacks, bags and bidons slung across their shoulders by straps and their trench helmets hanging down behind. And you like them at once—the poilus. They are so patient—and cheerful! They are all going back to the trenches and they all know what that means. They are pleased to get their tray full of warm food, glad to be relieved of their guns, bags and knapsacks for a while, and they go off to the table under the long, cold shed with its earthen floor, like good children. It is freezing cold and not one of them has a pair of gloves—and you know they haven't much under their coats—but not a word of complaint. They accept all conditions, merely saying, '*c'est la guerre*'. And these are the men, you realize, who have saved the day in the Great War. Whatever happens in the future, whatever successes fall to the lot of America, it will always be the poilu who gave the Huns the first big blow, and whose persistent courage and indomitable spirit are still keeping them back. He will not tell you this, for he is no boaster. But any one who has seen him and watched him go back to the trenches knows it.

". . . Sleep is a delusion and a snare when you are on night duty. You come back in the morning on the eight o'clock train, eat your breakfast, and tumble into bed to get warmth and sleep—but it is as hard to get a wink of the latter as to catch a flea. You give up at last in despair, dress, and go out for a walk with your head bobbing like a thistledown.

"BUT whichever way you turn the walks are lovely. One of these neat little rivers, with tidy banks and clear, shallow water running over pebbles—such as one sees often in Europe—marches primly through Chantilly, turning corners with the precision of a little soldier.

"In the afternoon we try to sleep; and at eight o'clock we are back at the canteen. Service does not begin until eleven-thirty, and we spend the time between weighing coffee and sugar and counting out condensed milk cans and bowls of cocoa. At eleven we eat a light lunch, and at eleven-thirty we are ready to serve coffee, chocolate, boiled eggs, cheese sandwiches and bread behind the counter. The phonograph is started at one end and 'Hello, Hello, Who's Your Lady Friend' announces that the service has begun.

"The men are attracted by the music and come up from the tables in the dining-room where they have been passing the evening in chilly discomfort to crowd about the machine. They are familiar with the opera airs and listen intently without conversing among themselves. You wouldn't think so many men could be so quiet. A young, dark-skinned, black-eyed boy was drinking his chocolate the other night when a very much worn-out 'O, Sole Mio' was being ground out. His face lighted up. 'I know that; it is Italian,' he said; 'I have been in Italy.'

"If any one happens to know a word of English he makes some excuse to approach. 'Mees, have you any rag-time?' he asks. Or

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ELIZABETH G. BISSELL

if he is bashful, one of his admiring comrades pushes him forward giving you the information that he is one who has been in England or the United States. And a lively conversation follows that ends in hand-shakes and wishes of 'Good Luck.'

"IT is very cold and damp, and nasty draughts creep through the canteen. Every one is glad to get a cup of something hot to drink and to have some diversion to help pass the dreary night hours before his train leaves. Each poilu is supposed to carry with him a tin cup—his 'quart'—but many have none, or say they have not, because they are packed away in their knapsacks, and it is difficult to get at them. The canteen therefore provides a few 'quarts' which are attached by strings to the counter. These strings get all tangled up and cause much amusement. There is no jostling or rudeness or impatience and 'les ficelles,' which would last about five minutes in America, remain attached to their nails in spite of the complications they bring about. Service is supposed to end at one-thirty, but often about that time a train comes in bringing a crowd of cold, hungry men and we wait until the last one has been fed.

"There are four of us on night duty. Three of us are there every night and every fourth night one is off. Our beds are couches and steamer-chairs. I use my sleeping bag, which is wonderful. I get into it with all my clothes on but my skirt and boots, and have two canteen blankets besides on top of me and one underneath me. I pull the hood of my bag up over my head and go to sleep.

"At six-fifteen one of us gets up and by the aid of a lantern, brought in by one of the 'personnel,' gets herself in readiness for the morning service. It is dark and the cold is penetrating. The wooden shutters are taken down and instantly the men, who have been in the dining-room all night, begin to stir about and in two seconds they are waiting, half-frozen, at the counter for a cup of chocolate or coffee.

"'Two days on the way back to the front,' said one man, 'two nights without sleeping.'

"'We don't mind the Boches. It's the cold we are afraid of,' says another.

"A thin, middle-aged, dark-haired, black-eyed man has a fever and we send him to the French infirmary. He drinks a strong cup of coffee before he goes, and feels better. They have nearly all been in the dining-hall all night clustered about the three little stoves.

"It begins to get a little lighter. The kitchen is gray and every one in it is gray. The only color is in the marine blue curtains. The signal for departure sounds; the crowd begins to lessen. At seventy-thirty the service is ended and we dash for the eight o'clock train.

"Certainly no one should go home from France without a keen appreciation of what work means to the man or woman who works from morning to night. And it is impossible to believe that any one could go home not advocating 'Votes for Women.'"

S. O. S. for Socks

THAT the American soldiers in France are in greater need of socks than of other woolen comforts is evidenced by a letter received by the Red Cross unit of the District of Columbia Federation of Woman's Clubs from a U. S. Army Corps nurse in France.

"I want to mention that most of the men at this base have all the sweaters and scarfs they need," writes the nurse. "There is, however, a great demand for woolen socks. If you have some and want to send them I would love to give them to our boys.

"Our hospital here is wonderful, and we are quite comfortable," writes the nurse. "We have plenty to eat, except of sweet things, and those we miss. The home-made fudge you offer would be delicious in the way of variety."

Serving in the Mud

I RECKON if the folks back home
Knew what these girls could do,
They'd vote for Woman Suffrage
The same as we will do.
'Cause when you find 'em with the nerve
To come out in this mud and serve,
They ought to vote and help the cause
Of running things and making laws.

—John J. Niles in *Plane News*—which is printed not far from the firing line.

SUFFRAGE SERVICE FLAG OF THE N. A. W. S. A. IT WAS MADE IN DECEMBER AND IS FOUR STARS SHORT. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICIALS OF THE N. A. W. S. A. AND ITS BRANCHES ABROAD ON WAR WORK IS NOW SIXTEEN INSTEAD OF TWELVE

Intensive Field Work

Primary Suffrage in Texas

TEXAS is on the verge of entering the suffrage column. By a vote of 84 to 34 the lower house of the Texas Legislature on March 15 passed a bill to give women the right to vote in primary elections and nominating conventions. The bill is now before the state Senate.

President Wilson favors the extension of the franchise to the women of Texas and has so stated in a letter to the Texas Equal Suffrage Association. The letter from the President, which was read in the Senate, follows:

"The Democratic Party is so closely committed to the principle of woman's suffrage that I feel it my duty as a leader of the party to urge this action by the Legislature. And it is also a privilege which I value to yield to my own personal convictions and urge such action on its merits. I sincerely hope the measure will become a law."

One of the Texas Representatives is Judge Barry Miller, a Dallas man, and one-time anti. Before the vote was taken he made this proposition to Mrs. Nonie Mahoney, a Dallas suffrage leader and one of the directors of the National American Woman Suffrage Association: "Bring me 5,000 names of Texas women who want suffrage and I will support it."

The modesty involved in requiring that it take the opinions of 5,000 Texas women to offset the opinion of one Texas man found its match in the celerity with which the 5,000 got into the balance.

Within ten days from the issuance of Judge Miller's challenge the Texas list had gone over the top with eight thousand names on it and more names pouring in hourly.

Among the 84 votes cast for the primary bill was Judge Miller's.

Michigan's Convention

INTENSIVE organization is to be the basis of the Michigan campaign for equal suffrage which will be opened by the state convention to be held in Hotel Statler, Detroit, March 25th to 28th.

Since the last referendum campaign in Michigan a complete change has taken place in the political field. Women have been granted presidential suffrage and the state has adopted a law which will make for bone-dryness after May 1st. With the gaining of such a strategically important trench and the removal of an influence which was considered the most formidable enemy of the last suffrage referendum, state suffragists feel that campaign methods can be entirely recast. The new system of intensive organization will be discussed and perfected during the convention.

A mass-meeting and a dinner for Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt have been arranged for the evening of March 25th. Mrs. Myron B. Vorse, formerly of Cleveland, will be toastmistress, and Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary of the National Association, and Mrs. Augusta Hughston, Detroit campaign manager, will be among the speakers.

Tuesday sessions will be devoted to reports and discussion of women and war work. Mayor Oscar B. Marx will be present.

Reports and election of officers will occupy the Wednesday morning session and in the afternoon the campaign will be discussed by Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Vorse and Mrs. Hughston.

Mrs. Wilber Brotherton, acting state president and general chairman, and Mrs. Arthur W. Cushman, local chairman, express themselves as greatly encouraged by the interest in the convention-campaign manifested by Detroit business and professional men.

Reminding Their Senator

SHORN of its gay camouflage of banners and signs, the erstwhile "Suffrage Special," which has been making a whirlwind tour of Hartford County, has become an every day automobile, and its crew of prominent suffrage workers have gone back to the routine work of preparing Connecticut for the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

"It only needs a Senate Suffrage Special to bring out the latent suffrage enthusiasm in any town," said Mrs. Nancy Schoonmaker, who was the principal speaker aboard; and Miss Mary Bulkley, County Chairman, Miss Daphne Selden, state organizer, and Miss Marjery Haven, press chairman, echo the sentiment with enthusiasm. A paragraph from the diary kept en route gives some idea of the reception accorded the special:

"Although we were covered with snow when we reached New Britain, we still retained enough of our original physiognomy to be recognized by three small boys, who shouted with glee, 'We seen your picture in the paper this morning!'

"We picked out the tallest smokestack and, steering straight toward it, drew up at one of the factories just as the men were pouring out to their mid-day meal. 'Come back early!' we shouted, and we gave out literature and shouted until our throats were dry and our hands empty.

"While waiting for the men to reach the bottom of their dinner pails, we danced on the curb, munched graham crackers and red apples, and rehearsed our speeches in between bites.

"The guard turned out to be an obliging soul when we told him we were suffragists, and he brought out an empty nail keg for a speaker's platform.

"'Give us some more,' the men insisted, as Mrs. Schoonmaker paused for breath. The sidewalks were crowded and heads were sticking out of every window. Many of the men were at our meeting held in the evening, which, too, was a big success.

"We sent a telegram, at the close of the day, to Senator McLean as a gentle reminder that the suffragists of New Britain were looking to him to vote 'yes' on the Federal Amendment."

Getting Ready

WHEN the women of Lakewood, Ohio, secured municipal suffrage by a two to one vote last November, they knew that responsibility went with the new privilege. To meet the demands of the new citizenship classes have been formed for weekly lectures on Good Citizenship by Miss Florence E. Allen, attorney. Features of the lectures will be a practical demonstration of a municipal election and on another night both houses of Congress will be staged. Mrs. W. G. Waite, head of the suffrage party of that district, and Mrs. E. H. Fisherman, chairman of the Good Citizenship Committee, have the arrangements in charge.

Foreign Notes

ONE hears the on-march of the woman citizen in the suffrage news that is coming out of England today. Bulletins from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, instead of confining themselves, as of old, to the battle for woman's political freedom, are carrying nods of recognition to the woman in industry, the woman teacher, the woman tram driver, the woman in the newly-opened official post, and seeing in all women the woman voter

"We have now grasped," says the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies—"the more astute of us—a general idea of what are our voting qualifications. We have still to make sure that we understand how we can get those qualifications recognized. The Powers that Be in this case are the local Registration Officers. It is expected—and indeed there is a shadowy Government promise to this effect somewhere in the background—that these Registration Officers will shortly instigate a house-to-house visitation with a view to ascertaining and registering the number of qualified voters in the locality. The next step will be the appearance of a notice in the press fixing the date of the publication of the list of names on the register; then the list itself will appear pinned up in the post office, the town hall and other prominent positions.

"At this point there is a direct outlet for the hitherto suppressed energy of the new voter. She must study the registration list and make sure that her name is there. If it is not she must apply to the Registration Officer for an appeal form, fill in her voting qualifications, and send it in. Then either the Registration Officer will recognize her claim, or if he does not she can further appeal to the revising barrister on whose decision ultimately depends her right to vote.

"Now there are two things to see to at once, or very soon.

"First find out who is your Registration Officer. He is generally your Town Clerk or Urban Council Clerk lurking under an alias.

"Second, if there is no sign of a house-to-house visitation looming in the near future, send in your qualifications without waiting to be asked, so that your name may not be missed from the first copy of the list.

Dutch Women and Suffrage

WISHING to celebrate the suffrage victories achieved on January 10 in the Parliaments of the two principal English-speaking states, the Dutch Woman Suffrage Association held a national meeting to call attention to the contrast between the complete, true democracy of nations, which—recognizing the needs and utilizing the political teachings of modern times—give full franchise to their women, and the semi-democracy of the Netherlands, whose new Constitution gives them eligibility without the vote.

The people of the residence had flocked to fill the hall; the front rows were occupied by some guests; a few English and Americans living in Holland, delegates from suffrage sections all over the country, and two or three of the State Ministers and M. P.'s who had all been invited.

(*Continued on page 337*)

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Specially Prepared Pre-Easter Event

WOMEN'S $35.00 SMART SPRING FROCKS AT $23.50

An event of pronounced importance, offering at the beginning of the Spring Season, high-grade Dresses at a remarkably low price.

A representative assortment of choice Dresses, comprising newest style ideas, expressing individuality and distinctiveness. Superior in quality, designing and workmanship.

Fashioned of all the most desirable Materials including Satin, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Foulard, Silkgingham, Serge, Wool Jersey, Challie; beaded, braided or embroidered; all the most wanted shades are represented.

NO C.O.D.'S - - NO APPROVALS - - NO RETURNS

War Service Record

A COUNTRY wide record for war service work has been established by the Equal Suffrage League of Boston. When the League's report for the year was compiled the amount of work accomplished, as shown by actual figures, surprised even the suffragists themselves.

Some of the activities of the League may be seen in this summary:

Opened war garden plots which were worked by women and girls.

Held food rally in every ward in Boston.

Turned in 66,420 pledge cards under Hoover registration, and cooperated with 66 organizations in taking census; 1,500 workers aided.

Opened community kitchens.

Established Red Cross auxiliary.

In coal crisis aided needy families to get coal.

Furnished workers for liberty bread shop.

Made net profit of $4,039 from patriotic bazaar.

When the great disaster occurred at Halifax the League collected $134 and later, on Halifax Day, supplied 63 workers and contributed more than $2,000. The Liberty Loan work was also a feature of the war service aid, $50 being given to the work of the woman's committee.

At the very beginning of the movement for war gardens, the League divided the estate of Miss Alice Stone Blackwell at Dorchester into garden plots which were worked by twenty-five women. Other gardens were opened at Jamaica Plains and the work carried on by twenty young women. At Chelsea ten acres were devoted to gardens, practically all the gardeners being Polish women.

The food rallies, held in every school center, were well attended, 500 being turned away from one, and there were rallies in every ward. Later the community kitchen was established.

Extensive work has been done in the way of Americanization. The start was made when the Red Cross auxiliary was established. This committee has since been taken over and financed by a special committee of which Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw is the chairman. A patriotic rally for the Italian mothers and a baby week were features of the Americanization work. Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman of the National Committee is to carry on the same work.

Aviation teas at the War Service Shop on Sunday afternoons, a navy canteen, tea dances, are other activities of the League. A new class in surgical dressings has been started, a unique feature of which is that the class is for men and women and no unescorted women are invited to attend.

IN pursuance of its war service program, the Equal Suffrage Association of Birmingham, Ala., has opened classes to fit women and girls to pass the civil service examinations for clerical positions. The instruction is free.

An evening class in bookkeeping has been opened, designed to meet the needs of young business women desiring this branch of office work. Classes in stenography have been held for some time.

The suffragists point with pride to one more advance in the appointment of women to important positions. This time it is Mrs. Alberta Boswell Taylor, appointed to the Huntsville Board of Education, being the first woman of that place to hold such a position. Mrs. Felix Baldridge was elected to the Madison County Board of Education over a year ago, and several women have received similar appointments in other Alabama cities since the last Legislature made it possible for women to serve in that capacity.

In Memoriam

(*Continued from page 329*)

waters of Chico creek furiously fight their way from mountain to valley. She deeded her home dwelling, with approximately a hundred thousand dollars' worth of surrounding land, to the Synod of the Presbyterian Church for the establishment and maintenance of a co-educational school.

She was distinguished for a wide and genial hospitality, a most kindly and loving disposition, a thoughtfulness and consideration for the feelings and wishes of others and the subserviency of her own personal needs to the necessities and enhancements of the great principles to which she dedicated her life work. She died in the very midst of her activities.

"And when the sun in all his state,
Illumed the western skies,
She passed through glory's evening gate
And walked in Paradise."

C. C. R.

Sixteen Chinese and Votes for Women

By James Arthur Muller,
Boone University, Wuchang, China

NO, there are only fifteen; one is a Japanese. They are students at Boone University, most of them freshmen.

Boone University is in the middle of the Middle Kingdom,—six hundred miles up the Yangtse River in the ancient walled city of Wuchang, once the seat of the most powerful viceroy in the Empire. The university is named for that good bishop, who while a theological student in Virginia determined to go to China. When his friends suggested that China was closed to foreigners he replied, "I'd give my life if I could but oil the hinges of the door."

He gave his life. The doors are wide open now. These sixteen students, to say nothing of three hundred and fifty more at Boone, and thousands at other schools are studying the same things we study in the West,—philosophy and history and literature and economics and mathematics and all the branches of science, and the English language as well as their own. They study American history with me.

In the course of our study we have come upon the fact that in some of the western states women vote. This at first rather amused the sixteen. They opened their eyes with amazement when I told them that a Miss Rankin sat in the Congress at Washington. We have not yet discussed the pros and cons of the question. We have merely had the facts, about as badly put as most history text books put them.

Day before yesterday I decided to get their reaction to these facts,—the reaction of citizens of a land where the suffrage is denied not only to women but to four-fifths of the men, and where any sort of suffrage is only twelve years old. Hence without warning I asked them all to write for fifteen minutes on what they thought of woman suffrage.

Here are some of the results of the experiment. The paragraphs I quote are just as they were written. Though the English is amusing, remember that it was written by boys to whom it is a foreign tongue, and written rapidly without the help of dictionary or grammar.

The paper I give first is perhaps the most typically oriental of them all, especially in its conclusion concerning the public appearance of men and women together.

"GOD created both man and woman and he made them help each other in their world's affairs. They are different in functions and this causes their natures different. The general nature of a man is to do outside business, while that of a woman is to do household business, especially to take care of their children. The man and the woman, therefore, in helping each other can make a good home, comfortable and cheerful.

"At present time a number of women rose up and asked for the permission to their governments to give them rights to vote or to represent themselves in Congress. This is really the hard question for the government to decide. To my opinion the women should not vote or to represent, for it is a trouble thing for both men and women to sit together and discuss some thing. If in case the woman has a good idea she better talks with her husband and asks her husband to bring out her idea, in order to save much trouble made in public places of both men and women."

Another presents a view that is neither eastern nor western, but just human, and, as the suffragists would say, a trifle medieval:

"IT seems that if a woman has interest in the government then she will give up her household business and careness for her children. As every family contains men and women, if the household business does not be cared by the women the men must take up the work, and it will not only effects men's own business but also not fit for them."

This argument is certainly not without weight in a land where there are no spinsters, where every old lady is a greatgrandmother several times over, and where a bachelor like myself is regarded as a curio.

Another student makes this comment:

"If a woman holds any office in the government, altho she has the ability to administer the political affairs, yet she will bring great harm to the future generation. A woman is the mother of the generation. If the mother over uses her brain, or think too much then her life will not be happy. Thus the future generation will not be so good as it ought to be."

The most positive in his disapproval of woman's cause is the Japanese. He begins:

"According to me the woman suffrage is a greatest nonsense and entirely worthless."

He then goes pretty thoroughly into the arguments on each side of the question, revealing a surprisingly wide range of magazine reading, and concludes with this burst of rhetoric:

"While their children cry for hunger, and their dresses broken, and their houses full of dust, is it possible that women can be driven to the passionate struggles of the modern political competition and a political campaign?"

IN justice to the suffragists I must admit that of these sixteen students here in the center of China only six were adverse to woman suffrage, eight were in favor of it, and two gave it a limited approval. One of the latter writes:

"In some respects women and men do not seem born equal. In the Bible it is said that man was first made and from the man came the woman. Tho it is a story it is to some extent true. Woman posseses the duty of bearing baby and of home education, which is, of course, very important, and will hinder the woman in undertaking other business that man does,—politics. I do not mean that woman has not the ability to govern as man has, and has not the intelligence or knowledge, but I do mean that woman should do her own duty first. . . .

"If women are as much educated as men they should have only the right to vote, that is, to appoint men to govern, but should not have the entire right to hold office as men have, for man has a firmer will and less hindrance in his work than woman, as it is so by nature."

One of those who favor woman suffrage writes thus,—and note the excellence of his English. How many American students could write as well in extempore French or German?

"With regard to the women of the western nations, they have almost the same amount of education as the men have. Their knowledge of politics and their power of understanding and thinking are equal to the men's. I think there should be no objection to woman suffrage. To me, those who oppose woman suffrage are jealous of the women who are holding the same position as themselves. If the women should have better natural gifts in their wisdom why should they be prevented from using them?"

ANOTHER takes up a familiar argument with a new turn of phrase here and there; though the suffragists may not be complimented by the designation "those females":

"Woman as well as man is the creature of God and member of a country. She pays taxes and all duties to her country. There is hardly any difference between the different sexes in regard to the responsibility to one's country. But responsibility goes hand in hand with privileges. It is unjust to give no privilege to one person who has to respond the burden of all kinds relating to a member of a country. So all the suffrages which can be shared by any male person should also be applied to all those females."

A third supporter of suffrage hits upon what is perhaps the fundamental argument of the suffragists,—that women ought to be given the chance to contribute certain needful but hitherto little regarded elements to the political life of the nation:

"There are many countries in the world regarding women as servants of men. I think this a great sin against Heaven, because God gave them the right to use everything in the world and do works as men have done. Therefore for women to have right in Houses (i.e., Legislatures) is a very good way to use their wisdoms and make up what men have not thought or discovered."

Still another considers the present results of the movement and ends with a glorious prophesy:

"Since the granting of woman suffrage in the United States the very few who have entered upon duties in politics have proved really satisfactory to be called politicians, with no difference to men whatever. Why should woman suffrage be not justifiable so far? And as the day goes on I dare anticipate that Senators in America and Ministers in England will certainly have their women comrades with them!"

ONE of the more judicious puts his conclusions thus:

"It is said that thirteen states of United States have had the so-called woman suffrage, by which a woman may have a right to vote and also have the privilege to be elected as a legisaturer. In reality such a step is not very easy to be performed, as most women care very much about household affairs, as they are entitled to do so. If we want them to have a voice in the government we should first think whether their knowledge is fit so. Of course such a policy for equality is more fit to be carried in a more equality country."

A conclusion with which most of us who live in China are likely to agree.

Strictly Political

A POLITICAL appointment that meets with the widespread approval of New York state women is that of Mrs. Edwin S. Jenney, of Syracuse, who has been put on the Democratic State Committee of New York. More than that, she has been named a member of the Executive Committee of that body, and will therefore be an influential factor in formulating Democratic activities in the state.

Mrs. Jenney has for years been recognized as a woman leader in Western New York. Mainly to her initiative is due the record of the Syracuse women's club as a social and civic power, during the seventeen years that she has been at its head. Her suffrage interest and activity have always been vivid, and she has led the way in the advancement of the woman movement along many allied lines. She is the mother of two other women, both of whom have made records in careers of their own. One is Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, formerly a Unitarian minister and prominent as a suffragist and woman leader. The other is Miss Julie Jenney, a well-known Syracuse attorney.

At the meeting of the Men's Republican Club of the County of New York, or the Borough of Manhattan, as it is usually called, a report on women's organization was made by Miss Helen Varick Boswell, chairman of the Woman's Division of the New York Republican County Committee. Miss Boswell reported district organizations in 19 of the 23 districts. For a number of years Miss Boswell has been an active factor in the women's political life of the City of New York, having founded the West End Woman's Republican Club about twenty-two years ago.

The Kings County Republican Committee of New York has voted to give women Republicans equal rights with the men and is urging them to form election district organizations. A club house for the women is under consideration.

Police Commissioner Enright was the honor guest at the Women's Republican Club luncheon this month at Delmonico's. This club is about seventeen years old and is under the presidency of Mrs. James Griswold Wentz.

The Democratic Committee of Bronx County, New York, has voted unanimously to give women the same representation in political affairs now enjoyed by men. This recognizes women as district leaders.

The New York Young Men's Democratic Club has extended a cordial invitation to women to join its membership.

In pursuance of the Tammany program to enlist women in all its political organizations, the Saqua Democratic Club of Washington Heights, a pioneer political organization, is enrolling women in its membership, fifty having already become members.

At the first village election held in Ossining since the franchise was granted women, more women voted than men. The bad weather conditions were no drawback to the women voting.

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Dutch Women

(*Continued from page 334*)

Dr. Jacobs, the President of the Dutch Woman Suffrage Association, gave the opening address, stating the nature of the victories achieved in England and America and hoped for in Hungary and Sweden. She trusted that Holland would not long remain content with a surrogate (Ersate) for democracy, especially since the reigning Sovereign of our land is a woman. A burst of applause showed the sympathy of the audience and the enthusiasm rose higher still when an American and two English ladies addressed the meeting and a choir sang the Star Spangled Banner and God Save the King. A speech from one of the vice-presidents, calling upon the women to feel their dignity and demand their rights since they were one-half of humanity, and the unanimous adoption of a resolution and congratulations to the Woman Suffrage Associations of Great Britain and the United States of America, terminated the proceedings.

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

The resolution follows:

RESOLVED: That the meeting called by the Dutch Woman Suffrage Association on January 28, 1918, at The Hague to celebrate the recent suffrage victories in the United States and in Great Britain, whilst further victories are expected in North America, Hungary and Sweden,

Congratulates the National Woman Suffrage Associations of these countries on the success of their work,

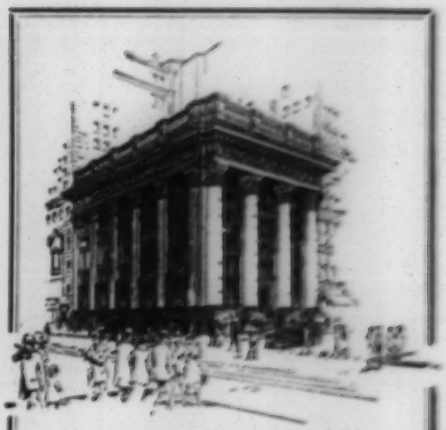
Expresses its gratitude to the Governments of these countries for showing a true insight into the demands of modern times, which constitutes an example for other nations,

Calls upon the people of the Netherlands to elect for itself a similar Government, which will grant women the right that is their due to participate in the conduct of national and social affairs,

And feels convinced that already in the first year of the session of the new States-General a bill will be introduced conferring full enfranchisement on the women of the Netherlands.

The Woman Citizen

Is on Sale at News Stands. Tell Your Friends.



The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

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Where Is Your State?

WE have with us this week—Michigan, the Wolverine State.

Michigan had a little hard luck in getting started. She was all prepared for her state convention back in the middle of January, and then blizzards tied up the traffic and all the calamities that have made January, 1918, notorious broke over her and Michigan didn't convene. Instead, she spent her time in intensive organizing for that belated convention which opens on the twenty-fifth of March.

To Mrs. John Waite of Ann Arbor we look to make the four days of that convention red letter days for the Woman Citizen. We expect that every delegate will come away so chuck full of enthusiasm for the magazine and belief in its glorious future that Indiana and Wisconsin and Minnesota and Iowa will have to step lively if they don't want to be outstripped by their good neighbor in our drive for 100,000 new subscribers.

We believe that the entrance of Michigan is going to bring into our campaign a new zest and an increased speed that will make our Subscription Department gasp and then grin.

Michigan will "double the output." We know this to be an honest-to-goodness fact. Doesn't our Business Manager come from Michigan? And whatever she says goes. And if we didn't agree with her—well, *we* don't want to go. Not just yet. Not until Adrian, Mich., is within striking distance of the Third Cash Premium. If you don't know Adrian, come to New York and you can find out all about it. One out of every five of the successful men or women in New York comes from Adrian. And our Business Manager is that one.

The other four are our three editors who claim New York, New Jersey and Iowa, and our Managing Editor who is still waiting to be shown. For she's from Missouri, and so far Missouri has failed to show up at all among our circulation contestants.

Indiana's subscription campaign is being financed by the Woman's Franchise League of Anderson. The league is offering two banners to the county association and local club, respectively, who shall bring in the largest number of new subscribers to the *Woman Citizen*.

VIRGINIA—Your delightful little receipt books, each with five of the blanks around it, and fitted so neatly into the efficient little envelopes, are now in the nearest post-office, and it is impossible to think the local circulation chairmen will fail to respond to so appetizing a bait. Mrs. Cowles and I find it difficult to resist the temptation to lay down office and school work and take to the road with such furnishing. We hope to be forwarding you new subscribers every few days now.—HELEN STOCKDELL.

The requisites for successful soliciting of subscriptions are three—belief in the *Woman Citizen*, enthusiasm for women and willingness to ask them to do things. We ask too little from most of them. There is no magic except the magic of faith and enthusiasm.

As for our plans to push Iowa to the top in the present canvass, we are organizing a committee, with a Chairman in each of the eleven Congressional Districts who will in turn appoint County leaders with instructions to them to secure at least one woman in each town to seek out interested women and secure their subscriptions. Every time any sort of suffrage meeting is held an appeal is made and always some woman says, "I have been wanting to get hold of something of that sort." We are simply opening an opportunity to many who do not know where to look for the information they want, and that is a true sort of missionary work any time.

Long life and much power to the *Woman Citizen*. There are few things more delightful than to introduce it to new friends.—EFFIE MCCOLLUM JONES, Webster City, Iowa.

Relative Positions of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

March 1st

1. Georgia
2. South Dakota
3. Minnesota
4. Iowa
5. Wisconsin
6. New York
7. Virginia
8. Louisiana
9. Maryland and Michigan
10. New Jersey and New Hampshire
11. Pennsylvania
12. Alabama and Indiana
13. Massachusetts
14. Texas and Maine
15. Mississippi, Nebraska and Ohio

March 16th

1. Georgia
2. South Dakota
3. Minnesota
4. Iowa
5. New Jersey
6. Wisconsin
7. New York
8. Ohio
9. New Hampshire and Virginia
10. Massachusetts
11. Maryland and Pennsylvania
12. Maine and Michigan
13. Texas
14. Nebraska
15. Washington
16. South Carolina and Mississippi
17. North Dakota
18. Connecticut

State Circulation Chairmen

Virginia: Miss Helen Stockdell of Richmond
Wisconsin; Mrs. Charles Mottof Milwaukee
Iowa: Dr. Effie M. Jones of Webster City
Louisiana: Mrs. Sherard Brisbane of New Orleans
Maine: Mrs. Dora H. York of Augusta
New Jersey: Mrs. F. H. Colvin of East Orange
New Hampshire: Mrs. Mary Post of Portsmouth
Rhode Island: Mrs. LeBaron C. Colt of Bristol
Kentucky: Mrs. Charles Firth of Covington
West Virginia: Mrs. P. C. McBee of Morgantown
Massachusets: Mrs. R. L. DeNormandie of Boston
Texas: Mrs. Helen Moore of Galveston
South Carolina: Mrs. J. T. Gittman of Columbia
Alabama: Miss Mary P. London of Birmingham
Indiana: Mrs. Jessie Croan of Anderson
Michigan: Mrs. John Waite of Ann Arbor

We're waiting for you, Missouri
Come on in!

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

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Feminist.

An advocate of the claims of women as the equals of men in the realms of literature and art as well as in the sociological world.

—Century Dictionary

IN the 4th Century, B. C., Plato said: "If women are to have the same employment as men, they must have the same education."

Suffragist:

One holding certain opinions concerning the right of suffrage; as a woman suffragist.

—Century Dictionary

IN the 15th Century, A. D., Erasmus said: "Woman's influence is needed in the state, because it would be against war and against wastefulness."

WHICH WAS THE FIRST WOMAN SUFFRAGIST?

A few weeks ago we claimed this honor for Erasmus, thinking Plato was a feminist rather than a suffragist. Our statement has been questioned, and the great philosopher named for the position. We gratefully concede the point and place Plato at the head of the long list of distinguished names on the suffrage honor roll.

Today—in the 20th Century

our women are in France at the head of the first Women's Oversea Hospitals unit and we are forming the Woman's Land Army of America—one to fight for lives, the other to fight for crops. Education has taught women the value of constructive work. Every now and then, exclusive stories about these two bodies of forward-looking women will be published in

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